

The Times Dispatch

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1886.
THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER 17,620.

RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1907.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

PROMPT ACQUITTAL ON UNWRITTEN LAW

Mrs. Bowie and Son Set
Free in Five Minutes
by a Maryland Jury.

VERDICT, TOO, OF THE PEOPLE

Congressman Mudd, for the De-
fense, Declares That Law
Written on Quick-Beat-
ing Hearts Justified
the Killing of
Posey.

LA PLATA, MD., July 12.—It took
the jury in the Bowie murder trial to-
day but five minutes to decide that, in
Southern Maryland at least, the "un-
written law" is the law to which the
betrayal must itself be answerable,
and while there was no marked demon-
stration when the verdict became
known, there was sufficient evidence
that the verdict of the jury was the
verdict of the people of this section
of the country. Both jury and people
acquitted Mrs. Mary E. Bowie and her
son, Henry, of all blame for the betrayal
of their daughter and sister, Priscilla
Bowie, who with her child, has made
a pathetic picture in the courtroom.
That there was no demonstration was
doubtless due to the fact that the ver-
dict of the jury was announced to the
judges while they were at dinner dur-
ing a recess, just prior to which the
jury had been sent out of the court-
room to consider their decision.

State's Attorney Wilmer's request to
the jury that they bring in a verdict
of manslaughter, made last evening,
was more noteworthy than the frank-
ness with which Congressman Sidney
E. Mudd, of counsel for the defense,
appealed to the "unwritten law" in
behalf of his clients. Throughout his
address, which evidently voiced the
sentiments of most of his hearers, Mrs.
Bowie and her son sat in a corner,
while Priscilla Bowie wept continuously.

Pleas for Unwritten Law.
"Gentlemen," said Congressman
Mudd, "we shall claim that these de-
fendants were justified by what the
newspapers have called the 'unwritten
law.' He then cited many cases in
which the avengers of wronged de-
fendants and their wives have been ac-
quitted, and continued: 'Never since
the formation of this government has
there been tried before a jury of
American citizens a single case of murder
' following wanted case of murder
which the verdict has been other than
instant acquittal.'

He argued for the "supremacy of
the law" indelibly written on the quick-
beating human heart over the cold
type of the statute book," and said:

An Adequate Defense.

"The family in this land of ours is
the nucleus and the protection of the
Commonwealth. The protection of the
family of the family ties, the chastity
of women, the development and
maintenance of a salutary and exalted
respect for the honor of the mother,
the sister and the daughter, become a
natural and essential feature of the
law in this land. In nearly every
State of this country there will be
found an exemplification and recognition
of this fact, and an adoption of this
doctrine."

"It is in this sense that I confidently
claim the protection of what I have
called and claim the 'unwritten law' as
an adequate defense for these defend-
ants."

State's Attorney Wilmer argued
against the "unwritten law," but urged
the jury to give the defendants the
benefit of every possible doubt, and
repeated that he did not ask for a
verdict of murder, but for one of
manslaughter. The jury, however, evi-
dently took Mr. Mudd's view of the
case and when they filed into court
it was to declare that the killing of
Hubert Posey was justified.

A Pathetic Scene.

The scene in the courthouse during
the earlier part of the day was most
pathetic. Priscilla Bowie was again
in attendance, and wept while repre-
sentative Sydney E. Mudd presented
his argument for the defense. Mr.
Mudd made a powerful impression
upon those assembled to hear him, and
every now and then his references to
the defenseless girl and the injury it
had done to her, and the girl who was
murdered man brought forth fresh sobs.
The weeping girl was brought into as
great prominence as was the lawyer,
who was defending her mother and
brother, and many women in attend-
ance broke down and wept in sym-
pathy with her. The girl was on the
front bench among the spectators,
where she was easily seen by most
of those present. For the first time
since she began attending the sessions
of the trial she was not accompanied
by her baby.

Mrs. Bowie and her son Henry were
as composed as they have been from
the first day they answered to the
charge of murder made against them.
They were so located that they could
not see the sobbing girl, and they
hardly took their eyes from the elo-
quent lawyer.

LUMBER MEN PLEAD GUILTY

Admit That Employees Were
Held in Peonage in West
Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., July 12.—In
the Federal Court here to-day the Rit-
ter Lumber Company, of Meben, Wyo-
ming county, pleaded guilty to charges
of conspiracy to hold employees in
peonage. The indictment contained
twenty counts, the minimum fine on
each count being \$1,000. Plans will be
announced later. The indictment fol-
lowed investigation set on foot by the
national government at the request of
the Italian ambassador to the United
States.

COMMISSION TAKES RAILROAD TO TASK

Supervision Over Conduct
of W. & F. C. Line Until
Service Improves.

MANY CHANGES ARE ORDERED

Alleged Laxity in Methods of
Operation Has Caused Several
Accidents and Aroused
Much Complaint.
Text of Order
Issued.

Must Furnish Reports.

"Until further notice the company
shall furnish the commission each
week a report of the movement of
all trains over the road, showing the
arrival and departure of each train
at and from Aqueduct Bridge and
Twelfth Street Station, Washington;
Arlington Junction, Clarendon, W.
Falls, Dunn Loring, Vienna and Fair-
fax."

"It is ordered that these proceed-
ings be kept upon the docket of the
commission, so that further orders
may be entered herein, and further
requirements made, without further
notice, as the commission may de-
termine."—Decision of Corporation
Commission in Washington and Falls
Church Railroad case.

Laxity in the methods of the opera-
tion of the Washington and Falls
Church Railway, resulting in a series
of accidents and complaints, has led
the State Corporation Commission to
take the company severely to task, to
prescribe for its government a list of
rules and regulations designed for the
protection of the public and virtually
to provide a temporary supervision
over the conduct of the road.

Upon complaint of patrons the W. & F.
C. line has been before the
commission many times since the or-
ganization of that body, and various
orders regarding better equipment have
been issued. Hearing have been had
both here and at points along the road
and the commission has personally in-
spected the line several times.

In view of the recent accident where
many lives were endangered, the mat-
ter has again been brought sharply
to the attention of the commission,
which has now taken into its own
hands the matter of caring for the
safety of passengers.

Commission's Order.

Here is the order of the commission,
issued yesterday:

Commonwealth of Virginia, at the
relation of the State Corporation
Commission vs. Washington, Ar-
lington and Falls Church Rail-
way Company, City of Rich-
mond, 12th day of July, 1907.

This case, the defendant, by its
attorney, and waived any fur-
ther notice, or the right to intro-
duce any further testimony. There-
upon the court adjourned and ordered
by the commission that the de-
fendant company observe the fol-
lowing rules and regulations for the
operation of its road:

(1) That there shall be estab-
lished at once an operating office,
open at all hours, when trains are
running on the road, and that the
said office be at all times in charge
of one or more competent train
dispatchers.

(2) That there shall be installed
an independent system of tele-
phones, under the exclusive control
of the company, and that this sys-
tem, a direct connection estab-
lished at all times between the
dispatcher's office and the engine
house, and the following points: Ar-
lington Junction, Mount Vernon Junction,
Hartfield, Clarendon, Dunn Loring,
Vienna, Oakton and at any
or all other points at which pass-
ing tracks are located. Any points
may be located must, thereupon,
be supplied with telephones, and the
above described connection with the
dispatcher's office. These tele-
phones shall be open and accessi-
ble at all times to conductors and
other employees of the railroad for
(Continued on Fourth Page.)

ELKS PREPARE FOR BIG EVENT

Grand Exalted Ruler Melvin
Arrives for Philadelphia
Reunion.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Judge
Henry A. Melvin, of Oakland, Cal.,
grand exalted ruler of the Benevolent
Protective Order of Elks, which
will meet in this city next week in
reunion and convention, arrived to-
day, accompanied by Frederick C. Rob-
inson, of Dubuque, Ia., grand secretary
of the order, and several others. The
party was met at the railroad station
by a reception committee of local Elks
and escorted to the Bellevue-Stratford
Hotel, the official headquarters of the
gathering.

During the trip to the hotel the party
was driven through a section of the
magnificent court of honor erected on
Broad Street by the city, and Judge
Melvin expressed delight at the pre-
parations made for the entertainment
of the members of the order.
All in readiness for the conven-
tion and to-night the court of honor,
which contains thousands of electric
lights, was illuminated for the first
time as a test of its completeness.
The City Hall will also be illuminated
during the convention week, and many
business houses in the central part
of the city, in addition to displaying
bunting and flags in profusion, will
also be illuminated.

Mayor Heyburn has appointed a re-
ception committee, consisting of eight-
ty leading citizens, and everything is
being done to make the convention a
memorable one. The advance guard
of the convention is arriving and the
various hotels present an animated ap-
pearance.

SCENE AFTER FIERCE FIRE IN EAST END YESTERDAY



DEPARTMENT MAY GRANT EXTENSION

Will Give Exposition Further
Time to Pay Loan if It Is
Needed.

PRIDE FOR THE BIG SHOW

Cortelyou's Assistant Says Gov-
ernment Is Anxious to Make
It a Success.

BY WALTER EDWARD HARRIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—The
Treasury Department will not vouch-
safe any information concerning
whether an extension of time in which
to pay the loan made by the
Jamestown Exposition Company by the
government will be allowed. Secretary
Cortelyou was not in his office when I
called this afternoon. Assistant Sec-
retary Edwards, who is the repre-
sentative of the department on the ter-
centennial board, said in response to a
question: "The department is not say-
ing whether such an extension will be
made. If there is need for it, I have
little doubt it will be granted. The
exposition is one of the best and most
generally attractive in the history of
the country, and this department wants
to do everything possible to bring it
to that measure of success which it
deserves."

Mr. Edwards said that the statement
issued yesterday by Secretary Cortel-
you after conference with Director
General Barr, covered the ground com-
pletely. The impression exists that an
extension of time has been granted the
company.

NO TURBINE ON NEW WARSHIP

Board Decides Against Plan of
Newport News Com-
pany.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—Act-
ing Secretary Newberry to-day set-
tled the question of the character of
the ship to be installed in the new
20,000-ton battleship of the Delaware
class to be constructed at the New-
port News Shipbuilding Company, by
approving the recommendations of the
board of constructors for the use of
reciprocating engines. The board made
its recommendation for the reason
that the installation of the Parson's
turbine engines, which it had been pro-
posed to use, would, in its judgment,
require more longitudinal space than
the reciprocating engines, necessitating
an interference with the ammunition
supply of the after turret and a
weakening of the structural support.
The ship will be built on the depart-
ment's plans at the contract price of
\$3,987,000.

RULING AS TO POSTAL CARDS

One-Third of Face Side May
Contain Writing After
August 1st.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—Post-
master-General Meyer to-day promul-
gated an order, effective August 1st,
providing that the face side of a postal
card may be divided by a vertical line
placed approximately one-third of the
distance from the left end of the card,
the space to the left of the line to be
used for a message, etc., the portion
to the right to be used for the address
only. A very thin sheet of paper may
be attached if it completely adheres
to the card, and such a paper may
bear both writing and printing. Ad-
vertisements, illustrations, or writing
may appear on the back of the card
and on the left third of the front.

SOLDIER HALE, AKA'S BROTHER, ARRESTED ON MURDER CHARGE.

ATLANTA, GA., July 12.—Harry
Hale, a sergeant in the Eleventh
United States Infantry, stationed at
Fort McPherson, was arrested to-day,
charged with the murder of J. E. Davis,
in Johnson City, Tenn., in Decem-
ber. It is alleged that the sol-
dier's name is Roy Hale, a brother of
Ack Hale, who is under arrest await-
ing trial for the murder of Miss Lillie
Davis in a graveyard near Johnson
City.

BARON YAMAMOTO MEETS ROOSEVELT

Brings Gift from the Japanese
Emperor, With Assurances
of Peace.

RIDICULES TALK OF WAR

Thorough Understanding Be-
tween Two Nations at Oyster
Bay Conference.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Admiral
Baron Yamamoto, one of Japan's naval
experts, to-day met for the first time
President Roosevelt, the man who, more
than any other man, was responsible
for the conclusion of peace be-
tween Japan and America, after a pro-
longed war, during which Admiral
Yamamoto was Japan's minister of
marine.

In a private conversation, the repre-
sentatives of the two countries dis-
cussed the cloud which has been hover-
ing over the long-lasting friendship
between Japan and America, and each
expressed the opinion that it was
merely a passing shadow, and one
which could in no way reach a climax
that would shake the confidence each
country has had in the other since
the day Commodore Perry induced the
Tokogawa shogun to open the island
empire to communication with the
outside world.

Although Admiral Yamamoto is in
America purely in a personal capacity,
and in no way as a representative of
his government, President Roosevelt
made special arrangements to-day to
entertain him and the party of naval
officers who accompany him, and both
before and after the luncheon at which
they were entertained at the Presi-
dent's summer home at Oyster Bay
took occasion to discuss in a purely
informal manner the sensational stories
which have for some time been printed
in the newspapers of both countries.

Assurances of Peace.

Admiral Yamamoto, in these conver-
sations, repeated the statements which
he has made on several occasions since
he arrived in New York, that any feel-
ing that there might be in Japan be-
cause of occurrences on the Pacific
Coast was directed solely against the
people of that section of the country,
and that there was no possible chance
of this feeling reaching a point where
trouble between the governments
would be possible.

After the visit to Oyster Bay, Admi-
ral Yamamoto and the members of
his suite expressed great delight at
having had the opportunity of meet-
ing the President of the United States
in such informal manner, and said
that they were convinced that to-day's
meeting had done much to brush away
any possibility of a misunderstanding
between the two countries.

Brought Gift From Emperor.

As an incident of to-day's meeting
Captain Kano, who is Admiral Yama-
moto's personal attendant, presented
Roosevelt a personal gift from the
Emperor of Japan. The gift consisted
of a small box of the Imperial Ja-
panese red lacquer, the making of which
is a lost art even in Japan.

The following official statement re-
garding the visit to Oyster Bay was
later given out there by Secretary
Loeb:

The President had a long interview
with Admiral Baron Yamamoto, and it
was most satisfactory in every way.
It simply confirms (what had already
been made clear by Ambassador Akai)
the thoroughly good understanding be-
tween the two governments and the
fundamental friendliness between the
two nations.

JAPANESE HAVE NO OBJECTIONS

Viscount Hayashi Says America
Can Send Fleet to Its Own
Waters.

TOKIO, July 12.—Viscount Hayashi,
the Japanese minister of foreign af-
fairs, made the following statement to-
day: "The governments of Wash-
ington and Tokyo are conducting nego-
tiations in perfect accord. Japan has
no objection to America's good will
and no hitch whatever is apprehended.
Until the new treaty comes up for
discussion Japan has no right to agi-
tate against restriction of the number
of her emigrants."
Her demands for the present con-
sist simply that Japan be protected
against provocation, but for the
(Continued on Third Page.)

SAYS TWO-CENT RATE WILL HURT PUBLIC

President McCrea, of Pennsylv-
vania, Contends That Law Is
Not Helpful.

COMMUTERS TO PAY MORE

Investigating Passenger Traffic
Percentage—Road Says It's
Twenty-One Per Cent.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 12.—
President James McCrea to-day took
the witness stand in the Common Pleas
Court in the case of the Pennsylvania
Railroad's suit to restrain the enforce-
ment of the two-cent fare law in this
State, and testified that the new law
is unfair and impracticable and against
the interests of not only the railroad
company, but against the traveling
public. He said the new law would
not stimulate passenger traffic, as was
contended by those who advocated the
law, but would be a hardship upon
those who pay a lower rate than two
cents by reason of the necessity of the
company being forced to raise the
commutation and other low rates now
prevailing.

Much of to-day's proceedings were
taken up with the question of ap-
portioning the percentage of passen-
ger traffic from the other business of
the company. The company has pre-
sented figures showing that the pas-
senger traffic amounted to about 21
per cent. of the whole business done
by the company. The city and county
of Philadelphia, the defendant, con-
tends that the Pennsylvania's figures
are not accurate, that they are more
or less guesswork, and that instead
of losing money in operating its pas-
senger trains if the fares are reduced,
the company would earn about seven
per cent on its passenger trains.

Basis of Calculation.
This conclusion was reached by dif-
ferent methods. The Pennsylvania's
calculations were made on the basis
of "revenue train miles," or the num-
ber of miles traveled by trains that
returned a revenue to the company,
while the city made its calculations on
"locomotive miles," or the number of
miles traveled by all locomotives, in-
cluding shifting engines.

The Pennsylvania used the "locomotive
mile" system in its account until
the first of this year, when it dis-
carded it for the other system, be-
cause it is being adopted by all rail-
roads and is favored by the Interstate
Commerce Commission.

The taking of testimony closed to-
day, and arguments will be held to-
morrow. In the argument the Penn-
sylvania will base its calculations on
the "revenue train mile" system, while
the city will argue its case on the
other basis, leaving the court to decide
which is the more reasonable method.
The case will be fought up to the
highest courts.

SIX DROWNED ON AN OUTING

Boat Hurdled Over Dam, Four
Women Being Among the
Victims.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 12.—Six
persons were drowned late this eve-
ning near Russell, Pa., eleven miles
south of here. Nine persons had taken
a gasoline launch on the Conewango
River, which was very high, owing to
yesterday's rains. The boat was swept
over a dam and six people drowned.
The dead: Mr. and Mrs. John Best
and daughter, Violet, aged eighteen
years, of Warren, Pa.; Mrs. George
Baker, Warren, Pa.; Mrs. Hilda Knox,
Warren, Pa.; O. F. Butler, a traveling
salesman from Philadelphia.

A dispatch from Russell, Pa., says
that Mr. and Mrs. John Best had in-
vited a company of friends to take
supper with them at their cottage on
the Conewango River, and had come
down to the Russell boat landing to
meet them. The visitors were in one
naptha launch and Mr. Best and his
party in another. The boat contain-
ing the visitors became lodged on a
pile a short distance above the dam,
and Mr. Best started to assist them,
when the engine in his launch broke
and the boat, containing nine persons,
drifted toward the dam without an
oar to stay them. When the boat
reached the dam it was drifting broad-
side, and as it went over turned up-
side down. Six of the nine persons
were caught under it.

ENTIRE BLOCK IS SWEEPED BY FLAMES

Ten Negro Families Rendered
Homeless and Boy Nearly
Burned Alive.

FIREMEN HAD HARD TIME

Colored Pastor Doled Out Cold
Lemonade to Help Them
Along.

Ten families beggared and homeless,
seven tenement houses totally destruc-
ed, three other residences practically
wrecked and furniture and clothing
laid in ashes, is the story of a fire
which early yesterday afternoon swept
the major portion of the 1300 block of
North Twenty-fifth Street, practically
effaced it from the map, and for a
time threatened the entire neighbor-
hood. The houses were occupied by
negroes of the better class, who within
one short hour were deprived of all
their earthly possessions and cast upon
the street destitute of everything save
what they wore.

Child Left Behind.

Starting shortly after 1 o'clock in
the kitchen of the house of 1304 North
Twenty-fifth Street, situated about
midway of the burnt area, and occu-
pied by Robert and Sarah Gaines, the
fire, fanned by a west wind, soon
spread to the adjoining houses, both
directions. The flames leaped half way
across the road, and the residents on
the other side of the street were in im-
minent danger of burning.

At the point on several of
them was badly blistered, and had the
Fire Department been a little later in
responding to the call the whole block
on both sides of the roadway would
have been at the mercy of the blaze.
Chief Shaw, standing sixty feet from
the fire, was burned about the face
and the heat was so intense that the
firemen had to play on the burning
buildings with their hose at long
range. No lives were lost, but a four-
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OFFICER SHOOT YOUTH DOWN

Farnsworth Had Seriously
Wounded William Kirk
July 4th.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

BRISTOL, TENN., July 12.—Joseph
Farnsworth, the young man who shot
and seriously wounded William Kirk
here July 4th, was this afternoon shot
through the body by Policeman A. L.
Hill, the ball entering the right breast
and ranging downward. Farnsworth
can hardly recover. A posse was in
pursuit of him at the time, and when
Officer Hill came upon him in the edge
of the woods, Farnsworth was in the
act of shooting, but the officer was too
quick for him.

Farnsworth, as an evidence of his
purpose to surrender, threw his re-
volver to the officer, and afterwards
shook hands with him as a token that
he cherished no ill will. Officer Camp-
bell endeavored to arrest Farnsworth
last Sunday, when a running pistol duel
took place between them, several shots
were exchanged. This is the posse
to-day to anticipate trouble and they
were heavily armed.

CLASH OF COURTS NOW EXPECTED

Quite Likely That Carolina
Grand Jury Will Indict South-
ern Railway Agents.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 12.—In all
probability to-morrow will see the
issue drawn in Wake Court in the rail-
road passenger rate contest. Following
the instructions, given by Judge Long
in his charge Monday, the grand jury
was engaged to-day in hearing wit-
nesses who had bought tickets from the
Southern Railway, for which they had
been required by the agents to pay the
higher rate. It seems certain that in-
dictments will be returned against the
agents selling the tickets, and possibly
against higher officials.

HAYWOOD'S DEFENSE WILL CLOSE TO-DAY

Man Charged With Steu-
enberg Murder Leaves
Witness Stand.

WAS COOL AND SELF-POSSESSED

Declared That He Had No More
Ill Feeling Toward Former
Governor Than Officers
of the Court—Indica-
tions of the
End.

BOISE, IDAHO, July 12.—William D.
Haywood, on trial for the murder of
Frank Steunenberg, this afternoon left
the witness-chair, after he had been
under examination six hours in his
own defense, the time being equally
divided between his own counsel and
Senator Borah, who conducted the
cross-examination. Haywood's testi-
mony closes for the defense, except
for one witness, who will be called to-
morrow morning, and his examina-
tion will take up about fifteen min-
utes. The State will then begin the
rebuttal, unless motions to strike out
certain parts of the evidence should
be brought forward by the defense.
Counsel for the State announced will-
ingness to abide by the instructions
of the court to the jury, and will
not make arguments on motions to
strike out.

There is a prospect now that the
case may be brought to a conclusion
within two weeks.

Cross-Examination Rapid.

Cross-examination of Haywood be-
gan this morning an hour after the
opening of court. Mr. Borah's cross-
examination, always rapid, was more
than usually quick to-day, but, from
first to last, Haywood preserved com-
plete possession and control of him-
self. At times his replies came as
quickly as the questions were flung
at him. He would not begin to re-
spond slowly, with a marked emphasis.
Once, when Senator Borah pressed
Haywood as to his sentiment toward
former Governor Steunenberg, the wit-
ness said quietly and with a smile:
"I have no ill feeling towards Steun-
enberg, Senator. I do not towards you
or any of those people."

Senator Borah looked up quickly, but
he did not smile. He said quietly:
"You have been given to under-
stand something of that sort," and did
not pursue the subject.

Well Known to Orchard.
Much of Haywood's testimony to-
day was a repetition in detail of what
Moyer said yesterday. Haywood, how-
ever, made no effort to deny his
knowledge of Orchard, and his affairs
or his connection with him. He
then pressed closely as to the passage
of telegrams relating to the engage-
ment of counsel to defend Orchard.
Haywood admitted that he knew
Simpkins had retained counsel, but
that there was no record of any re-
ference from Simpson to the officers of
the Western Federation.

Like Moyer, Haywood had never
heard Orchard make threats against
Steunenberg, though he had heard
Orchard's assertion that Orchard had
his interest in the Hercules Mine
because of the troubles in the Coeur
d'Alenes.

Will Not Explain Letter.

Haywood explained the draft sent
to Simpson for \$100 on December 21,
1905, on the ground that Simpson
had sent him money to help him for
safe-keeping. He had no acknowledgment
of the money and had not heard from
Simpkins since that time. Haywood
said he never told Pettibone that he
had sent any money to Simpson, and
his opening speech, Attorney Darrow
said it was doubtful whether the de-
fense would attempt to explain the
copy of the letter received by Or-
chard in jail at Caldwell saying that
"I have sent on December 21st."

In his testimony Orchard said that
this letter was in reply to one from him
to Pettibone, asking for \$10.

Orchard Visited Him Often.

Haywood, in many particulars, con-
firmed Orchard, but where Orchard
connected Haywood or the Western
Federation with crime, his witness was
emphatic and prompt in his denial. He
showed no desire to conceal the fact
that Orchard had visited him at his
house or that he on different occasions
had had intimate conversations with
Orchard. Orchard announced the adminis-
tration of Colorado at the time of the
troubles as corrupt, and extolled the
value of the Western Federation. Throughout Haywood's testimony rang
antagonism to what he calls the capi-
talistic class, and his confirmed view
of the situation was as those as those
offered by the Western Federation con-
sidering the working man hope to control
the situation.

Denial of Murders.

The witness denied severally and
positively that he had talked to Or-
chard or planned with him the killing
of Sherman Bell, Governor Peabody,
James Hearn, David Moffatt or Judge
Goddard and Gabbert. He declared
that Orchard's story on the witness
stand was the first he had heard of
the matter.

Haywood first met Steve Adams in
1902. He said the \$75 he sent to Adams
at Ogden, when the latter wired he
had been to the "fall timber," was a
loan. Adams had been out
prospecting, and had stated on leav-
ing that he would be back in anything
he would locate Haywood on it.

During 1904 Steve Adams was at